REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

SALT DEPARTMENT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

OFFICIAL YEAR 1900-1901, to 1921-22
(Comp. 1917-18)

WITH

APPENDICES AND MAPS.

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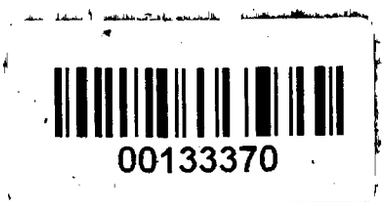

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No. 4471 of 1901.

From

S. R. ARTHUR, Esquire, I. C. S.,
Acting Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay;

To

J. POLLEN, Esquire, B.A., LL.D., I. C. S.,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt,
Opium and Abkári, Bombay.

Poona, 17th August 1901.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the Administration of the Salt Department for the year 1900-1901.

INTRODUCTORY.

Collector's Office.

2. Mr. J. L. Jenkins, the permanent Collector of Salt Revenue, held charge of the Department from the beginning of the year to the 9th March, when he was appointed Acting Secretary to Government, Judicial Department. Mr. Pollen, Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári, was in charge in addition to his own duties from the 10th March to the end of the year.

Deputy and Assistant Collectors' Offices.

3. Under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8516 of the 28th November, 1899, a scheme was sanctioned for the revision of the Superior Establishments of the Salt Department and was brought into operation from the 22nd September, 1900, under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5877 of the 22nd idem. The office of the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue was abolished and the pay of the Assistant Collectors was increased. The present scale and that existing prior to the abolition of the Deputy Collector's office compare as follows :—

Present scale.	Monthly cost.	Former scale existing before the abolition of the Deputy Collector's Office.	Monthly cost.
	Rs.		Rs.
3 Assistant Collectors, 1st class, @ Rs. 1,000 a month each ...	3,000	1 Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue	1,000
2 Assistant Collectors, 2nd class, @ Rs. 800 a month each ...	1,600	3 Assistant Collectors, 1st class, @ Rs. 800 a month each ...	2,400
3 Assistant Collectors, 3rd class, @ Rs. 600 a month each ...	1,800	2 Assistant Collectors, 2nd class, @ Rs. 600 a month each ...	1,200
2 Assistant Collectors, 4th class, @ Rs. 450 a month each ...	900	3 Assistant Collectors, 3rd class, @ Rs. 450 a month each.	1,350
		2 Assistant Cllectors, 4th class, @ Rs. 350 a month each ...	700
10		11	
— Total ...	7,300	— Total ...	6,650

Thus the cost has increased by Rs. 650 a month or Rs. 7,800 per annum; but against this must be set off the saving of Rs. 1,560 on account of the travelling allowance and tentage of the abolished Deputy Collector and of Rs. 8,273 on account of his office. The net result therefore is a saving of Rs. 2,033 per annum.

4. The Supervising Staff consisted at the end of the year of one Collector, ten Assistant Collectors and one Native Assistant to the Collector of Salt Revenue.

5. The changes in the Subordinate Establishment were as follows :—

Strength of the Department.

(*a*) In the revision of the Superior Staff of the Salt Department sanctioned by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8516 of

the 28th November, 1899, ten kárkuns, one naik, four peons, one tindal and fourteen lascars were reduced in consequence of the abolition of the Deputy Collector's office.

(*b*) Under Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 5959 of the 8th August, 1900, one clerk on Rs. 25 (twelve monthly) was sanctioned for the Satarda Naka on the Goa Frontier.

Summary of constitution and operations of the Department.

6. A summary of the constitution and operations of the Department as a whole is subjoined, the corresponding figures for 1899-1900 being given for the purpose of comparison :—

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Number of Supervising Officers ...	13	12	...	1
2. Number of Subordinate Establishment	6,262	6,233	...	29
3. Number of Tálukas	37	37	...	...
4. Number of salt works	414	437	...	4
5. Number of maunds of salt excised and imported by sea and land on payment of duty	87,75,015	87,95,485	20,470	...
6. Number of maunds of salt delivered free and at nominal rate of duty ...	5,98,021	7,63,910	65,889	...
7. Total number of maunds of salt excised imported and delivered free or at nominal duty	93,73,036	95,59,395	1,86,359	...
8. Total Revenue	2,16,62,191	2,26,62,739	10,00,548	...
9. Number of offences enquired into ...	2,532	2,436	...	96

7. The financial results of the last year's administration as compared with those of the preceding four years are exhibited below :—

Year.	Gross receipts.	Expenditure.	Refunds.	Total of expenditure and Refunds.	Net receipts.	Percentage of charges on gross receipts.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1896-97	2,16,76,076 0 6	15,92,404 0 8	83,888 8 5	16,76,292 9 1	1,99,99,783 7 5	7 11 9
1897-98	2,22,82,621 5 3	16,14,280 14 2	75,613 4 5	16,89,874 2 7	2,05,92,747 2 8	7 9 4
1898-99	2,31,65,860 14 8	15,36,747 3 3	83,202 13 1	16,19,950 0 4	2,15,45,910 14 4	6 1 6
1899-1900	2,16,62,191 9 8	16,64,738 10 7	79,190 2 4	17,43,928 12 11	1,99,18,262 13 9	8 0 9
1900-1901	2,26,62,739 3 6	15,99,524 1 0	72,208 7 6	16,71,732 8 6	2,09,91,006 11 0	7 11 0

SALT.

SALT.

General sources of supply.

8. The salt with which the Bombay Presidency Salt Department has to deal may most conveniently be classified under three heads :—

(1) Baragra salt manufactured from salt brine at the Government Salt Works on the Run (Khárághoda and Udu) now called the Pritchard Salt Works.

(2) Sea salt produced at works on the coast, of which one at Dhárasna near Bulsar is a Government Work. A few works, the property of Government, in the Konkan tálukas, are leased to private individuals. All the rest of the sea salt works are private.

(3) Imported salt, produced mainly at salt works in Portuguese India. The figures given in Appendix G will give some idea of the relative importance of these sources of supply.

Nominal duty salt is issued to Foreign Malabar and free salt to Janjira, Cambay, Patri, Jhinjhuvada and Rádhanpur States, and in lieu of that lost at sea by accident.

Baragra Salt.

Distribution of Baragra Salt. Opening balance and season's product.

9. The quantity of Baragra salt in stock at the beginning of the year was 49,26,279 maunds as against 31,31,350 maunds at the beginning of the previous year. The produce during the year under report amounted to 6,59,175 maunds

making, with the quantity in stock, a total of 55,85,454 maunds. In last year's report the produce of the manufacturing season of 1899-1900 is shown as 19,72,877 maunds. The reason for the great difference between the figures for the past and present years is that the storage of 1900 was undertaken earlier than usual owing to a fear of dust-storms and commenced in March instead of in April. Thus a large part of that year's produce was shown as being of the year 1899-1900, whereas it would, if the storage had taken place at the usual time, have been shown in the figures for 1900-1901.

Removals.

10. The issues of Baragra salt show an increase of 80,692 maunds as compared with those of the previous year, the figures being 20,36,852 maunds against 19,56,160 in 1899-1900. The increase is partly due to the effects of famine slowly disappearing and partly to the facilities afforded by the through traffic system being more utilized. The removals to all the places outside the Presidency show an increase of 87,002 maunds, while the removals for local consumption have decreased by 6,310 maunds.

Distribution of Baragra Salt.

11. The manner in which the issues of Baragra salt were distributed during the year under report is shown in Appendix A.

Distribution considered according to destination. Local consumption.

12. The issues for local consumption in detail are given in Appendix B. The decrease is probably due, as remarked last year by Mr. Jenkins, to the use of natural salt, which it has been found very hard to check in a year when the formation of natural salt was abundant. The Preventive Establishment in the Northern Division have done their best to check the use of natural salt. 1,322 cases were detected during the year against 939 during the previous year. In Baroda Territory the consumption has increased by 1,157 maunds. Better results may be expected when the new Rules for the prevention of the illicit manufacture and collection of salt and contraband traffic in salt in certain parts of Baroda Territory are brought into force.

Loss and wastage.

13. The loss and wastage written off in the accounts amounted to 12,613 maunds against 2,02,909 maunds in the previous year, the percentage being ·22 against 2·8 in 1899-1900. Such a considerable reduction in wastage was due to no heaps being cleared during the year under report. In the year 1899-1900 two heaps were cleared, and the loss observed on their clearance alone amounted to 1,61,114 maunds.

Stock at the close of the year.

14. The amount in stock at Khárághoda at the end of the year was 35,35,987 maunds against 49,26,279 maunds at the close of the previous year. Since the close of the year the stock has been increased by 21,34,449 maunds of the salt manufactured during the season of 1900-1901, but stored and brought to account after the close of the year. The stock now in hand has almost reached the quantity decided upon as requisite for a reserve, namely, an amount sufficient to meet two years' demand. The quantity of salt annually to be manufactured will, therefore, henceforth be restricted to the annual requirements.

Cost price.

15. The cost price of Baragra salt produced at the Pritchard Salt Works remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, Re. 0-1-3 per Indian maund.

Manufacturing season, 1900.

16. The following table contains some details regarding the manufacture of salt at the Pritchard Salt Works during the season of 1900-1901:—

Salt Works.	Year.	Number of Pans.	Total Crop.	Average yield per Pan.	Maximum yield per Pan.
			Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Khárághoda	1899-1900 ...	250	10,09,746	4,039	5,832
	1900-1901 ...	250	10,36,800	4,147	6,844
Udu	1899-1900 ...	250	9,63,131	3,853	7,055
	1900-1901 ...	250	10,97,649	4,390	8,208
Total ...	1899-1900 ...	500	19,72,877	3,946	6,443
	1900-1901 ...	500	21,34,449	4,268	7,526

The total crop of the season shows an increase of 1,61,572 maunds compared with the previous year, which is due to the work of manufacture having been carried on for nearly a month longer. Brine was let into the first pan at Khárághoda on the 1st November, 1900 and into the last pan on the 8th January, 1901. The first pan was cleared on the 25th March, 1901 and the last on the 16th April, 1901. The Udu brine was let into the first pan on the 8th November, 1900 and into the last pan on the 17th December, 1900. The first pan was cleared on the 1st April, 1901 and the last pan on the 1st May, 1901.

Storage.

17. The storage began on the 11th April and was completed without hitch in 32 days under the careful supervision of Mr. Bulkley, the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Khárághoda Range. Last year the time occupied was 30 days, but the increase in the outturn of salt more than accounts for the increase in time. The daily average of storage was 66,701 maunds against 65,762 maunds during the previous year. The engines supplied this year were of the same type as last year and they worked well.

Cost price paid to Agarias.

18. The quantity of salt on which cost price at one anna and three pies per Indian Maund was paid to the Agarias during the manufacturing season of 1900 was 20,27,727 maunds and the amount paid was Rs. 1,58,416. This divided between 1,500 Agarias gives Rs. 105 per man for a working season of about 6 months.

Agency system.

19. The working of the agency system for the sale of Baragra salt has been satisfactory during the year under report. There are in all 29 agencies at various stations on the B. B. & C. I., Rájputána-Málwa, Godhra-Rutlám and Ahmedabad-Paránti Railways, and one Government Depôt at Ahmedabad, at which salt is sold at a uniform rate fixed by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári. The rate during the year under report was Rs. 2-13-6 per maund at all the places, with the exception of Godhra, Dohád, Abu Road and Rohera, where it was Rs. 2-15-0 per maund. The quantity of salt sold at the agencies was 4,04,390 maunds against 4,18,752 maunds in the previous year, and at the Ahmedabad Depôt 60,003 maunds against 69,155 maunds. On the sales at the Ahmedabad Depôt and the agencies taken together there has been a profit of Rs. 1,009-15-5½ during the year under report.

Water-supply.

20. The total rainfall during the year under report was 15·74 inches as compared with 3·31 in the previous year. The water-supply continued to be satisfactory throughout the year. As there was an ample supply of water in the big tank, there was no necessity for using the tube well referred to in paragraph 23 of last year's Administration Report.

Health of Khárághoda village.

21. The vital statistics of the new Government village at Khárághoda for the year under report can hardly be called satisfactory. The number of births was 58 or 28·7 per mille against 95 or 40·6 per mille in the year 1899-1900. There were 304 deaths against 102 in the previous year, being a death-rate of 164·5 per mille against 43·6 per mille in the previous year. The large decrease in births and increase in deaths may be ascribed to famine and to a cholera epidemic which broke out last year and continued during the months of April, May and June.

Population.

22. The population of the village was 1,847 during the year under report as compared with 2,338 last year.

Khárághoda Dispensary.

23. The total number of patients treated at the dispensary was 4,855 as compared with 3,513 during the previous year. The most common diseases were malarial fever, pneumonia, dysentery, diarrhœa, diseases of the respiratory organs and diseases of the eyes.

Advances to Agarias.

24. The total amount advanced as Takávi to Agarias was Rs. 11,228 as against Rs. 6,424 during the previous year. The increase is due to the fact that a large number of new hands were taken on.

Special Advances.

25. A sum of Rs. 500 was advanced to the Agarias from the discretionary grant of the Commissioner, Northern Division, as Takávi for the purchase of bullocks for use in the new village. The amount will be recovered from them in cash by two instalments.

SEA SALT.

26. The quantity of salt manufactured during the year was 1,01,53,825 maunds against 76,94,549 maunds in the previous year, an increase of 24,59,276 maunds, which may be accounted for partly by the fact that the rains set in very late in June, 1900 and partly by the fact that large quantities of salt manufactured before the 31st March, 1900 were brought to account during the year under report. The removals on the whole showed an increase of 25,010 maunds, the figures being 72,12,774 maunds against 71,87,764 in the previous year. As a result of increase in the quantity of salt manufactured and brought to account during the year, with no proportionate increase in the sales, the balance at the close of the year increased considerably, being 28,96,849 maunds against 9,13,020 maunds in the previous year, an increase of 19,83,829 maunds.

Dharásna.

27. At the Government Salt Works at Dharásna the year opened with a balance of 2,39,988 maunds against 1,96,342 maunds and the quantity manufactured and brought to account was 3,87,384 maunds against 3,39,014 maunds in the year 1899-1900. The removals during the year amounted to 2,47,738 maunds against 2,87,558 maunds in the previous year. The whole of this, with the exception of 864 maunds exported to Central India, was for local consumption. The decrease is due to the direct and indirect effects of famine. The balance at the close of the year was 3,76,436 maunds against 2,39,988 maunds in the previous year.

Rest of the Presidency.

28. In the other salt works, private and leased, the produce was 97,66,441 maunds against 73,55,535 maunds in the previous year. The balance at the beginning of the year was 6,73,032 maunds against 7,43,611 maunds in the previous year, and the issues amounted to 69,65,036 maunds against 69,00,206 maunds. The balance at the end of the year was 25,20,413 maunds against 3,73,032 at the end of the previous year.

Distribution of Sea salt.

29. The quantities of salt which were removed for consumption within and without the Presidency from the sea salt works in British Territory, together with the distribution of issues during the year under report, compared with those of the previous year, are given in Appendix D. It will be seen that there has been a decrease of 3,72,150 maunds in removal from salt works near Bombay to Central Provinces, Central India, British Malabár, Mysore and within the Presidency; and that the increase in removals to Nizam's Territory, Calcutta and Madras Presidency amounted to 2,38,859 maunds. The net decrease is, therefore, 1,33,291 maunds. If from this be deducted the decrease of 24,177 maunds in the issues of duty-free salt, the balance, *viz.*, 1,09,114 maunds, will be the actual decrease in the issues of salt paying full duty. The great increase of 1,77,476 maunds in the removals of nominal duty salt to Foreign Malabár brings the net issues of salt from the salt works near Bombay 44,185 maunds above the issues of the previous year.

Removals to North-West Provinces.

30. The decrease of 67,955 maunds and 2,632 maunds in the removals to Central Provinces and Central India, respectively, is due partly to famine and partly to the growing popularity of Baragra salt in those Provinces as well as the increased facility afforded to the trade in Baragra salt by the through-booking system.

Nizam's Territory, Madras Presidency, British Malabár, Calcutta, Mysore and Foreign Malabár.

31. The increase of 1,60,544 maunds in removals to Nizam's Territory is due to the fact that the stocks were not fully replenished during the two previous years, while the increase of 39,173 and 1,77,476 maunds in the removals to Calcutta and Foreign Malabár, respectively, is ascribed to the cost price of the refuse salt, which is generally sent to those parts, being very low during the year under report. The decrease of 74,146 and 39,142 maunds in removals to British Malabár and Madras Presidency, respectively, is due to new salt works opened there and also to the manufacture of light salt similar to that of Bombay, which can be had locally at a cheaper rate. The decrease of 22,314 maunds in issues to Mysore is counterbalanced by an equal increase in the removals of Goa salt.

Umbargaon, Shiroda and Sanikatta.

32. The removals from Umbargaon, Shiroda and Sanikatta call for no special remark.

Loss and wastage at Dharásna.

33. The loss and wastage at Dharásna amounted to 3,198 maunds against 7,810 maunds in the previous year and the percentage ·51 compares very favourably with that recorded in the previous year, *viz*,. 1·4.

Rest of the Presidency.

34. At the other sea salt works, the loss and wastage was 9,54,025 against 5,25,908 maunds in the previous year, the percentage being 9·10 against 6·5. The higher percentage is due partly to heavy rains and partly to overestimation in some talukas, partly also to the destruction of a large amount of unsaleable refuse salt.

35. The following table shows the maximum, minimum and average prices of salt at the Northern and Middle Konkan, Shiroda and Sanikatta salt works :—

	Northern and Middle Konkan.		Shiroda.		Sanikatta.	
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Maximum per maund	0 11 0	0 8 0	1 6 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Minimum do.	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 6
Average do.	0 1 11	0 1 8	0 11 4	0 5 9	0 10 7	0 2 2

Very few transactions took place at all the places either at the highest or lowest prices. The rates generally prevailing were 2 annas per maund in the Northern and Middle Konkan, 4 annas per maund at Shiroda and 1 anna and 6 pies per maund at Sanikatta, where the maximum rate prevailed only until the new crop was placed on the market. The average rates as compared with last year show a marked decrease consequent on a considerable increase in the stock.

Imported Salt.

Quantity and distribution of imported Salt.

36. The quantity and distribution of salt imported into the Bombay Presidency are given in Appendix E.

Goa Salt.

37. The quantity of Goa salt imported during the year was 3,00,962 maunds against 2,20,265 maunds during the previous year, an increase of 80,697, due to a brisker demand for Goa salt following on a year of short supply owing to a bad crop in Goa. The greater part of the Goa salt imported is consigned to Dhárwár, Belgaum, Bijápur, and Mysore.

38. The quantity of Bombay salt imported *viâ* Castle Rock was 14,036 maunds against 505 maunds during the previous year. This increase is probably the result of the efforts of the West of India Portuguese and Southern Mahratta Railways which have reduced their rates of freight and in consequence a portion of this trade has been diverted from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Consumption.

Consumption for the whole Presidency.

	Maunds.
Baragra salt	4,51,748
Sea salt	21,78,642
	26,30,390
Add— Imported salt for local consumption ...	2,69,392
	28,99,782

39. The total quantity of salt issued for consumption in the Bombay Presidency amounted to 28,99,782 maunds as detailed in the margin. Taking the population at 2,09,66,983 according to the Census of 1901 the average per head is 11·38 lbs. against 11·06 in the previous year.

In Guzerát.

40. The quantity of salt removed for consumption in Guzerát was :—

	Maunds.
Baragra salt for local consumption	4,51,748
Dharásna salt	2,37,674
Konkan salt	21,282
	7,10,704
Add— Imported salt	14
	7,10,718

The quantity distributed amongst a population of 60,22,804 gives an average consumption of 9·70 lbs. per head against 8·20 lbs. per head in 1899-1900.

41. The quantity of salt issued for local consumption in other parts of the Presidency, *viz.*, the Konkan, the Deccan, the Southern Mahratta Country and North Kánara may be estimated as under:— In the rest of the Presidency.

	Maunds.
Quantity of salt isused for the whole Presidency ...	28,99,782
Deduct—	
Quantity of salt issued for Guzerát	7,10,718
Balance ...	21,89,064

The population affected being taken at 1,49,44,179 souls the average per head comes to 12·05 lbs. against 12·48 lbs. in the previous year. It may be noted that the comparisons given between the average consumption per head of population for the present and past years are not true comparisons, for the figures last year were made out according to the Census of ten years ago, whereas the figures this year are taken on the true population as it exists to-day.

42. Appendix H shows the average market price in each district of the Presidency per Bengal maund of salt for the year under report compared with that for the previous year. Market prices.

Revenue and Expenditure.

43. The receipts and expenditure on account of Salt Revenue for the year under report are shown in Appendix I. An explanation of some of the chief items showing increase and decrease on both sides of the account is given below. Revenue and Expenditure.

44. The increase of Rs. 2,01,735-15-9 in import duty on salt by land is attributed to a brisker demand for Goa salt following on a year of short supply owing to a bad crop in Goa. Items of increase in Revenue.

The increase of Rs. 5,684-12-1 under "proceeds of sale of Baragra salt" is due to larger sales of salt during the year under report.

The increase of Rs. 3,213-4-1 under "Ground rent at Maundage rate" is due to increased sales of sea salt in the Konkan.

The increase of Rs. 9,756 under "Farms of Government Salt Works" is due chiefly to the receipt of an arrear instalment of Rs. 8,550 on account of the lease of the Government Salt Works at Matunga, and partly to an arrear receipt in the Uran Táluka.

The increase of Rs. 7,67,882 under "Excise Duty" on salt issued from salt works in the Presidency is due partly to increased sales of Baragra salt on account of the facilities afforded by the through booking system and partly to a larger amount realized during the year under report on account of credit bonds of the preceding year. There was also an increase in the amount of credit bonds adjusted during the year, salt remaining to be issued in the following year. Appendix J shows what the transactions—credit and cash—have been during the past three years.

The increase of Rs. 3,783-14-0 under the head "Duty at nominal rates" is due to larger indents for salt from the Travancore and Cochin Governments.

The increase of Rs. 11,597-2-6 under "Recovery of Salt Agent's Bagging and Sewing charges" is due to a greater number of gunny bags being purchased by merchants in 1900-1901 than in the previous year, their price having risen in the North-West Provinces.

45. The decrease of Rs. 1,170-14-11 under "Ground Rent (Khárághoda and Bulsár salt)" is due to a falling off in the sales of Baragra salt as well as Bulsár salt within the Presidency as ground-rent is recovered at three pies per maund of salt sold beyond the Presidency and at 9 pies within the Presidency. Items of decrease in Revenue.

The decrease of Rs. 1,302-12-3 under "Extra Work Fees" is due to salt merchants in the Thána and Uran Ranges avoiding business as far as possible

on public holidays owing to the heavy amount of fees they have to pay under the new Rules.

Items of increase in Expenditure.

46. The increase of Rs. 1,023-8-5 under "Horse Allowance" is due to the payment of Horse Allowance on the Northern Frontier at the rate of Rs. 50 instead of Rs. 25 for a portion of the year in consequence of the famine.

The increase of Rs. 31,152-6-11 under "Grain Compensation" is due to the allowance having been given throughout the year, whereas it was only given during a portion of the previous year.

The increase of Rs. 6,179-15-11 under "Boat Stores and Repairs" is due to a rise in the price of materials necessary for repairs to boats and also to the fact that several vessels of the Department required extensive repairs.

The increase of Rs. 3,660--6-10 under "Rewards" is due to an increase in the number of cases detected during the year under report.

The increase of Rs. 4,181-7-0 under "Arms and Accoutrements" is due to the supply of belts, sword belts, bayonet frogs, revolver cases, musket slings, &c., to the savárs on the Northern Frontier.

The increase of Rs. 2,069-3-0 under "Salt Purchase and Freight for removal of salt to Fish-curing Yards" is due to more salt being issued to Fish-curing Yards than during the previous year.

The increase of Rs. 14,067-8-9 under "Salt Agents' Bagging and Sewing Charges" is due to an increase in receipts on this account.

Items of decrease in Expenditure.

47. The decrease of Rs. 1,148-3-1 under "Travelling Allowance to Officers" is partly due to the abolition of the post of Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue as per Government Resolution, in the Revenue Department, No. 5877 of the 22nd September, 1900, and partly to smaller payments to some of the Assistant Collectors.

The decrease of Rs. 8,126-13-8 under "Subordinate Establishment Pay, including Exchange Compensation Allowance", is mainly due to the abolition of the office Establishment of the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue and partly also to less payments on the Northern Frontier, where many places of peons and savárs remained vacant for a long period. Also the services of some of the Inspectors of the Department were lent to the Famine Department and their pay was debited to that Department.

The decrease of Rs. 3,062-2-11 under "Travelling Allowance to Establishment" requires no explanation as it is a fluctuating charge.

There is a decrease of Rs. 32,494-11-2 under "Peons' Clothing." Thick coats and thin coats are provided alternate years and during the year under report thin coats which are the less expensive were given to the peons of the Guzerát and Konkan Divisions.

The decrease of Rs. 1,903-0-6 under "Extra Work Fees" is due to a decrease in receipts under this head. Under the orders of Government payment of fees to the extent of $\frac{3}{4}$ of the receipts only is allowed.

The decrease of Rs. 79,972-3-2 under "Salt Purchase and Freight on account of Baragra Salt" is due to a small portion of the produce of the manufacturing season of 1899-1900 having been stored and brought to account during the year under report.

The decrease of Rs. 6,981-10-10 under "Excise Duty on salt refunded" is due to claims on account of wastage allowance to the extent of about Rs. 33,000 having remained in arrears as against Rs. 18,357 in the previous year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous. Fish-curing yards.

48. There were 27 yards at work during the year, 13 in the Ratnágiri and 14 in the Kánara District. The two yards at Achre and Bhatkal out of the eleven sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 6721 of the 19th October, 1898 were not opened, the required sites not having been acquired.

Miscellaneous.

Year.	Quantity of fish brought to be cured.
	Maunds.
1891-92	12,550
1892-93	29,924
1893-94	41,857
1894-95	66,737
1895-96	1,00,075
1896-97	1,20,933
1897-98	47,450
1898-99	1,09,754
1899-1900	1,57,106
1900-1901	1,47,968

49. Appendix K shows in detail the transactions at all the yards during the year under report. The total quantity of fish brought to be cured fell from 1,57,106 maunds to 1,47,968 maunds and the quantity of salt issued from 45,271 maunds to 44,491 maunds. The fishing season on the whole was not a good one owing to the setting in of the north-west winds earlier than usual. The fishing season of 1899-1900 was exceptionally favourable. The results of the year under report compare most favourably with those of the year 1898-99 and the preceding years as will be seen from the figures given in the margin.

50. With the fall in the quantity of fish brought in, the quantity of cured fish removed from the yards fell from 1,18,577 maunds to 1,10,736 maunds. The proportion of the weight of fresh fish to each maund of salt issued was 3·32 maunds against 3·47 maunds in the previous year. At all the yards in the Ratnágiri District the proportion was almost uniform, while in the Kánara District it varied from 3 to 8·82. The reason was that these yards were visited by the Ratnágiri fishermen who take more salt to cure their fish after their wet process of curing than is required by Mapilas or local fishermen who employ methods of curing fish which require less salt. The Mapilas who come from the Ports of the Madras Presidency did not turn up this year as their favourite fish "Bangda" or Mackerel was more abundant and consequently cheaper at their own ports.

51. The financial results of the working of the yards show on the whole a profit of Rs. 4,207 as compared with Rs. 2,067 in the previous year. This increase is partly due to less expenditure on the construction and removal of yards and partly to the value of the stocks of salt at the close of the year under report being larger than those of the previous year.

52. As remarked by Mr. Jenkins in last year's Fish-curing Yard Report, the yards north of Málvan cannot be expected to work at a profit owing to the paucity of fish. It will be seen from Appendix K that most of the yards north of Málvan have worked at a loss, while those on the south side only show a profit. It is satisfactory to note that the opposition which has hitherto prevented full advantage being taken of the yards has to a great extent disappeared, and all the yards have been used more or less by the fishing population. The Ratnágiri yard, which was built in 1897 and which had hitherto been a failure owing to the persistent opposition of the local fishermen, has at last been resorted to by them. For this satisfactory result credit is due to Mr. Ramchandra Narayan Aryamane who, both as Sirkárkun of Ratnágiri and Viziádurg, did excellent work, not only in rigorously suppressing the use of salt earth, but also in exerting himself to induce fishermen to make free use of the yards. The yard, which was idle during the last 3½ years, commenced to work early in January, 1901, and 1,328 maunds of fish were brought in to be cured.

53. Some of the yards in the Kánara Range which have generally been utilized by Mapilas worked at a loss this year owing to their absence for reasons explained in paragraph 50.

Offences

54. The details of the cases of offences against the Salt Law disposed of during the year under report are given in Appendix L. It will be seen that the total number of cases detected rose from 1,763 to 2,436 during the year, an increase of 38·7 per cent. More than half of these, *viz.*, 1,674, are cases of clandestine removal of salt, 1,322 in the Northern Division and 352 in the Southern Division. The armed sepoys whom my predecessor transferred from the Northern Frontier last year for the purpose of checking salt smuggling in the Broach District had to be ordered back owing to their services being more urgently required on the Northern Frontier. The statistics show, I think, that the establishment did well in the detection of offences.

55. The number of cases of smuggling foreign salt across the Frontier was 383 against 322 in the previous year. The Daman Frontier has largely

Miscellaneous.

contributed to this increase, the cases detected there being 194 against 141 in the previous year. The number of cases detected on the Goa Frontier was 174 against 173 in the previous year.

56. There were 44 thefts from salt works as against 39, and the quantity of salt smuggled was 108 maunds and 11 seers as against 111 maunds and 10 seers. The Kátkaris who carry on smuggling in the Pen Táluka appeared to be less active this year.

57. The percentage of convictions to persons sent up for trial was 96·29 against 97·17. Though slightly lower than last year, the percentage is still a satisfactory one. It was remarked in paragraph 58 of last year's Administration Report that owing to the failure on the part of the Magistrates in British districts to appreciate the gravity of the offence of gang smuggling the same satisfactory results as were obtained in the Sávantvádi State were not reached *in* the neighbouring British districts. I regret to say that this remark still remains applicable to a certain extent, especially in reference to the Khánápur táluka of the Belgaum district. I am in communication with the District Magistrate on the subject, and I have no doubt he will take measures to see that the law is not defied with impunity by insisting on the Subordinate Magistrates inflicting deterrent sentences in cases of gang smuggling. The Magistrate at Vengurla, in consequence of a flaw in the definition of "Contraband Salt", acquitted a number of accused in cases of illegal importations of Goa salt. The matter was brought to the notice of Government with the result that an Amendment to the Salt Act—Act I of 1901—was passed by the Legislature. Many persons found in possession of salt undoubtedly illicit were acquitted by the Baroda Courts on the ground that the salt was obtained from British territory. This tended to lower the percentage of convictions to persons sent up for trial.

Payments of compensation awarded by the Mixed Commissions.

58. No claims were received during the year for compensation awarded by the Mixed Commissions of 1880, 1885 and 1892. The unpaid balance, therefore, remained as before, *viz.*, Rs. 3,825-15-1.

Farms of Government Salt Works.

59. During the year under report the Government Salt Work "Shenwa" in the Uran táluka was again leased with the approval of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári, for a period or 5 years from the 1st October 1900 to Balumiya Shaik Bhai Thakur, the former lessee, at an annual rental of Rs. 525. The previous rental was Rs. 1,001 per year. The cause of the falling off in the rate was a decline in prices due to the large quantities of salt in stock. Balumiya Shaik Bhai Thakur's being the only tender there was no alternative but to accept it.

Relations with Native States.

Baroda

60. The arrangements to be made in the Baroda, Kadi and Navsári Divisions of Baroda for the suppression of traffic in contraband salt were discussed during the year between the Sarsubha of Baroda, Ráo Bahádur R. V. Dhamnaskar and my predecessor Mr. Jenkins, and they came to a satisfactory agreement on most of the points at issue. Rules were framed to meet our requirements and were submitted to Government with a request that His Highness the Gáikwár might be moved to accord formal sanction to them at an early date—which sanction is now awaited—*vide* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2489 of the 17th April, 1901. It is hoped that when the Rules as now setttled are brought into force, the British Salt Revenue in Baroda will not suffer as hitherto.

Cambay and Janjira.

61. The conditions of the conventions with Cambay and Janjira have as before been faithfully kept, and no complaints or difficulties have arisen during the year under report.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

62. The maps attached to the report are similar to those used for reports in previous years.

63. Amongst the superior officers of the Salt Department, Messrs. L. F. Seymour, Inspector, Coast Guard Service, Ramchandra Vithal Ranade, Sirkárkun, Kelghat, and Mahadeo Waman Limaye, Sirkárkun, Diggi, died during the year under report.

64. The conduct of the establishment generally has been good on the whole. The season was again a trying one, and sickness was rife in the Northern Frontier Force as the mortality statistics show. No less than 2 kárkuns, 2 amaldárs, 73 peons and 14 sowárs died of fever, &c., during the year, and when it is remembered that the force underwent considerable hardships in the previous year owing to the famine and the difficulty of obtaining supplies and that two bad years have necessarily led to considerable difficulty in obtaining a good stamp of recruits, the magnitude of the task with which the Assistant Collector, Mr. Close, has had to cope may be appreciated, and the fact that he has carried it through with no apparent decrease in efficiency speaks volumes for the ability and energy which he has shown throughout. He has been loyally assisted by his Inspectors among whom he brings the services of Messrs. Boyd, Steele, Beaman and Smith specially to my notice. The Mounted Force has also been kept well up to the mark as regards drill and equitation by Risáldár, Shaik Usman. Establishment, Northern Frontier.

65. Mr. Bulkley again held charge of Khárâghoda throughout the year and worked with his usual zeal and thoroughness. The storage was carried through without a hitch in unusually favourable weather, the temperature while the operations were carried on being considerably below that usual in the month of April. Mr. Lorimer, Superintendent of the Main Stores, ably assisted Mr. Bulkley during the year. The impending retirement of Khán Bahádur Gulam Mustafa, Inspector of the Pritchard Salt Works, who has done many years faithful and industrious service in the department is to be regretted. Khárághoda.

66. Charge of the Surat Range has been held continuously during the year by Mr. Judge, whose administration has been efficient. On the Daman Frontier, Mr. Smyth and Mr. Stanyon have both worked well, especially the former, who had double duties while Mr. Stanyon was on leave. Messrs. Cursetji Sorabji and Erachshah Gustadji, Coast Guard Inspectors, did efficient service on the coast and also in the Ahmedabad District to which their services were lent for a time for famine duty. Mr. Maneklal Motiram worked well as Special Officer at Cambay. Surat Range.

67. Mr. Pogson held charge of the Goa Frontier till the 25th May, 1900, and Mr. Hill from that date till the close of the year. Both officers moved actively on the line and their administration both of the Frontier Force and of the Customs at Castle Rock was efficient. I have had to take severe notice of gross neglect of duty on the part of one of the Inspectors. With this exception, the work of the Inspectors on the Goa Frontier has been for the most part efficient. I would select Messrs. Devlin, Patton and Jukes for special praise. Mr. C. J. H. Pain has done good work as Custom's Manager at Castle Rock and has been well assisted by Mr. Howard. Goa Frontier.

68. Mr. Macnamara has administered the Thána Range efficiently throughout the year, and Mr. Lake has shown industry and care in managing the Uran charge. Work in the Kánara and Ratnágiri Ranges has been carried on smoothly under Messrs. Thom and Jardine, respectively. Messrs. Hutchinson and Sinclair and Khán Sáheb Ardesir Edalji Tata have worked well as Preventive Officers. Southern Division.

69. Mr. E. M. Carrel was again in charge of the Uran Distilleries and his work was, as usual, satisfactory. Uran Distilleries.

70. Mr. W. H. McCann completed his last of many years' excellent service in the department in charge of the Coast Guard Service and his loss will be much felt. Of the Inspectors serving under him Mr. Threlfall deserves special mention for untiring performance of his duties. Coast Guard Service.

71. Among the Sirkárkuns the following have done excellent work :— Messrs. Sitaram Mahipat, Vinayakrao Madhavrao More, Harischandra Gopalji, Narayan Prasad Ranchodji, Ramchandra Yeshwant Phanse, Jairam Raghunath Kharkar, Narayan Anant Rege, Ramchandra Narayan Aryamane, L. Augusto and Vithal Venkatesh Pai. Sirkárkuns.

72. I have as directed in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1654, dated 9th March, 1901, excluded from this report the portions relating to Sea Customs, Land Customs, Abkári, Allowances and Assignments, Local Funds, the Native Passenger Ships Act, Contraband Opium and Petroleum and have confined the report to Salt Administration only, with the exception that I have in my general remarks noted the names of one or two officers of the Department whose work is not solely connected with salt whose services seem to me to require special mention which they will not otherwise obtain. I have also removed certain statements from the body of the report as desired by Government and added them as appendices.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

S. R. ARTHUR,
Acting Collector of Salt Revenue.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Distribution of Baragra Salt during the years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901.

	1899-1900.						1900-1901.					
	For Local consumption.	For export by Railway to Central Provinces.	For export by Railway to North-West Provinces and Oudh.	For export to Central India including Málwa and Rájputána.	For export to Scindia's Territory and Bengal.	Total.	For Local consumption.	For export by Railway to Central Provinces.	For export by Railway to North-West Provinces and Oudh.	For export to Central India including Málwa and Rájputána	For export to Scindia's Territory and Bengal.	Total.
	Mds. s.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. s.
Khárághoda ...	20,861 20	430,746	658,170	354,150	4,326	1,468,253 20	19,734 20	475,242	743,454	330,939	3,090	1,572,459 20
Ahmedabad ...	67,408 0	...	...	1,747	...	69,155 0	60,003 0	...	...	...	...	60,003 0
Agencies ...	369,789 0	...	...	43,008	5,955	418,752 0	372,011 0	...	...	27,771	4,608	404,390 0
Total ...	458,058 20	430,746	658,170	398,905	10,281	1,956,160 20	451,748 20	475,242	743,454	358,710	7,698	2,036,852 20

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing in detail the Issues of Baragra Salt for Local Consumption during the years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901.

District.	From							
	Khárághoda.		Ahmedabad.		Agencies.		Total.	
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.
Ahmedabad	6,139 20	3,935 20	65,585	59,441	44,511	46,789	116,235 20	110,165 20
Kaira	.....	.....	119	101	73,564	70,460	73,683 0	70,561 0
Broach	927 0	618 0	...	...	...	...	927 0	618 0
Panch Mahals	.....	.....	...	...	48,390	52,908	48,390 0	52,908 0
Gáikwár's Territory ...	6,172 0	6,814 0	206	24	91,795	92,492	98,173 0	99,330 0
Mahi Kántha Agency ...	557 0	687 0	1,220	437	45,241	40,734	47,018 0	41,858 0
Rewa Kántha Agency ...	.....	5 0	278	...	37,305	29,757	31,583 0	29,762 0
Pálanpur Agency ...	4,119 20	5,460 20	...	...	29,958	29,208	34,077 20	34,668 0
Káthiáwár Agency ...	1,701 20	1,225 20	...	...	...	...	1,701 20	1,225 20
Cambay	618 0	.....	...	...	5,025	9,663	5,643 0	9,663 0
Surat	.....	5 0	...	...	...	...	.....	5 0
Bombay	624 0	981 0	...	...	...	...	624 0	981 0
Poona	3 0	3 0	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0
Total ...	20,861 20	19,734 20	67,408	60,003	369,789	372,011	458,058 20	451,748 20

S. R. ARTHUR,
Acting Collector of Salt Revenue.

APPEN

Statement of the Produce and Sales of Salt manufa

Divisions.	Tálukas.	Number of Sazas.	Number of Salt Works.	Balance at the commencement of the year.	Produce. Estimated contents of heaps.	Excess over estimate of lots disposed of.	Total according to revised estimates.	Total of Bal and Produ
	Ahmedabad Collectorate.			Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s.
Gujarát Division.	Khárághoda	2	2	4,870,460 13 0	584,462 0 0	7,943 32 0	592,405 32 0	5,462,866 5
	Ahmedabad	...	...	55,819 0 0	(a) 66,128 0 0	641 0 0	66,769 0 0	122,588 0
	Total ...	2	2	4,926,279 13 0	650,590 0 0	8,584 32 0	659,174 32 0	5,585,454 5
	Surat Collectorate.							
	Dharásna	1	1	239,988 0 0	359,421 0 0	27,963 0 0	387,384 0 0	627,372 0
	Thána Collectorate.							
Konkan Division.	Umbargaon	1	1	5,409 0 0	10,172 0 0	65 0 0	10,237 0 0	15,646 0
	Bassein	7	28	60,422 38 0	1,569,781 2 0	12,552 30 0	1,582,333 32 0	1,642,756 30
	Ghodbandar	9	46	85,011 0 0	1,460,562 30 0	23,608 8 0	1,484,170 38 0	1,569,181 38
	Trombay	4	24	36,903 28 60	853,278 3 0	14,521 3 0	867,799 6 0	904,702 34
	Island of Bombay ...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mátunga	6	25	76,364 20 0	1,309,694 30 0	20,686 30 0	1,330,381 20 0	1,406,746 0
	Kolába Collectorate.							
	Panvel	6	19	32,065 3 0	531,121 38 0	9,025 10 0	540,147 8 0	572,212 11
	Uran	11	83	86,222 20 0	2,349,106 30 0	24,403 10 0	2,373,510 0 0	2,459,732 20
	Sankse (Pen)	5	28	43,497 18 0	407,066 0 0	7,092 20 0	414,158 20 0	457,655 38
	Karanja	4	25	238,062 5 0	794,897 10 0	12,795 20 0	807,692 30 0	1,045,754 35
	Ratnágiri Collectorate.							
	Shiroda	1	27	4,902 0 0	103,883 1 0	1,130 0 0	105,013 1 0	109,915 1
	Kánara Collectorate.							
	Ankola	1	131	4,172 0 0	247,559 0 0	3,439 0 0	250,998 0 0	255,170 0
	Total ...	55	437	673,032 12 60	9,637,122 24 0	129,319 11 0	9,766,441 35 0	10,439,474 7 6
	Grand Total ...	58	440	5,839,299 25 60	10,647,133 24 0	165,867 3 0	10,813,000 27 0	16,652,300 12 6

C.

in the Bombay Presidency for the year ending 1900-1901.

Sales.				Amount of Excise Duty collected.	Loss and Wastage.	Total of Sales and Loss and Wastage.	Balance in hand at the close of the year.	Remarks.
On payment of Full Duty.	On payment of Nominal Duty.	Free of Duty.	Total.					
Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	
1,975,818 0	.....	1,031 20	1,976,849 20	49,76,625 0 0	12,516 31 0	1,989,366 11 0	3,473,499 34 0	
60,003 0	.....	.....	60,003 0	1,50,007 8 0	97 0 0	60,100 0 0	62,488 0 0	(a) Actually received from Khárághoda ... Mds. 53,883 In transit from Khárághoda. 12,245 66,128
2,035,821 0	.....	1,031 20	2,036,852 20	51,26,632 8 0	12,613 31 0	2,049,466 11 0	3,535,987 34 0	
247,738 0	.....	.....	247,738 0	6,20,820 0 0	3,198 0 0	250,936 0 0	376,436 0 0	
4,594 0	.....	.....	4,594 0	11,485 0 0	1,168 0 0	5,762 0 0	9,884 0 0	
1,251,500 30	.....	380 0	1,251,880 30	32,12,239 10 0	87,980 22 0	1,339,861 12 0	302,895 18 0	
1,046,900 20	.....	578 0	1,047,478 20	26,83,106 10 0	135,509 18 0	1,182,987 38 0	386,194 0 0	
685,640 0	3,600 0	.....	689,240 0	17,34,097 12 0	60,981 34 60	750,221 34 60	154,481 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
899,483 30	33,232 0	.....	932,715 30	22,54,323 8 0	117,596 20 0	1,050,312 10 0	356,433 30 0	
444,245 30	.....	292 0	444,537 30	10,28,273 10 0	75,135 33 0	519,673 23 0	52,538 28 0	
1,391,463 20	261,288 0	29,703 0	1,682,454 20	34,28,145 12 0	287,059 10 0	1,969,513 30 0	490,218 30 0	
235,623 30	22,752 0	.....	258,375 30	5,85,914 4 0	51,493 8 0	309,868 38 0	147,787 0 0	Out of 31 agars shown in the last year's statement 3 have suppressed.
96,987 0	388,474 0	.....	485,461 0	1,89,243 12 0	111,459 35 0	596,920 35 0	448,834 0 0	Out of 26 a[illegible] in the last [illegible] ment [illegible] presse[illegible]
67,673 0	.....	.....	67,673 0	1,69,407 8 0	4,774 20 0	72,447 20 0	37,467 21 0	
78,045 0	.....	22,580 0	100,625 0	1,95,112 8 0	20,866 0 0	121,491 0 0	133,679 0 0	Out of [illegible] only 1[illegible] during
6,202,157 0	709,346 0	53,533 0	6,965,036 0	1,54,91,349 14 0	954,025 0 60	7,919,061 0 60	2,520,413 7 0	
8485,716 0	709,346 0	54,564 20	9,249,626 20	2,12,38,802 6 0	969,836 31 60	10,219,463 11 60	6,432,837 1 0	

S. R. ARTHUR,
Acting Collector of Salt Revenue.

APPENDIX D.

Comparative Statement showing the quantities of Salt removed for Consumption within and without the Presidency from the Sea Salt Works in British Territory together with the distribution of issues.

	For Export to									
	Central Provinces.		Central India.		Nizám's Territory.		Calcutta.		Madras Presidency. British Malabár.	
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dharásna	...	...	1,380	864	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Umbargaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Bassein, Ghodbandar, Mátunga, Trombay, Uran, Karanja, Panvel and Pen.	1,117,935	1,049,980	10,629	7,997	714,759	875,303	595,587	634,760	1,211,378	1,137,232
Shiroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,894	13,776
Sanikatta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,803	1,323
Total ...	1,117,935	1,049,980	12,009	8,861	714,759	875,303	595,587	634,760	1,229,075	1,152,331

	For Export to											
	Madras Presidency—*continued.*				Foreign, Malabár, Cochin and Travancore.		Mysore.		Within the Presidency.		Grand Total.	
	Rest of the Presidency.		Total.									
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dharásna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286,178	246,874	287,558	247,738
...on	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,518	4,594	5,518	4,594
...bandar, ...mbay, Pan-	183,010	222,152	1,394,388	1,359,384	531,870	709,346	403,519	381,205	1,979,272	1,774,169	6,747,959	6,792,144
...	...	...	15,894	13,776	...	...	...	...	45,147	53,897	61,041	67,673
...	...	...	1,803	1,323	...	...	372	194	83,513	99,108	85,688	100,625
Total ...	183,010	222,152	1,412,085	1,374,483	531,870	709,346	403,891	381,399	2,399,628	2,178,642	7,187,764	7,212,774

S. R. ARTHUR,
Acting Collector of Salt Revenue.

APPENDIX E.

APPEN

Statement showing Quantities of Foreign Salt imported by Sea

Description of Salt.	Importations by Sea.					Place of Export.
	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	Mode of Conveyance.	Quantity imported.	Amount of Import Duty levied.	
				Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	
Packing and table salt., &c.	United Kingdom.	Bombay ...	Steamer ...	3,829 3 20	9,572 11 3	
Packing salt ...	Holland ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	41 34 67	104 10 10	
Do. ...	Queensland...	Do. ...	Do. ...	17 39 73	44 15 11	
Do. ...	Hamburg ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	2 0 0	5 0 0	
Table salt ...	Batoum ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	0 1 74	0 1 11	
Packing salt ...	San Francisco.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1 2 60	2 10 9	
Do. ...	Victoria ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	3 27 26	9 3 4	
Table and packing salt.	New York ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	2 34 67	7 2 10	
Table salt ...	Arabia—Other States.	Do. ...	Do. ...	0 9 60	0 9 9	
Packing salt ...	Belgium ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	0 23 26	1 7 4	
Table salt ...	Bassorah ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	0 36 0	2 4 0	
Black salt (sanchal).	Káthiáwár ...	Do. ...	Country craft...	2,422 22 26	6,056 6 4	
Sinda salt ...	Persia ...	Do. ...	Do. and Steamer.	2,460 0 0	6,150 0 0	
Common salt ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Steamer ...	1 39 54	4 15 8	
Packing salt ...	Ceylon ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	7 4 33	17 12 5	
Goa salt ...	Goa Territory.	Bombay Presidency, Kánara District.	Country craft...	1 2 60	2 10 9	
			Total ...	8,793 3 6	21,982 11 1	.....
Káthiáwár salt ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gogo ...
Goa salt ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Diggi ...
Do. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bánda ...
Do. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kelghát ...
Do. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kárwár ...
Do. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Castle Rock ...
Do. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. ...
Do. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. ...

DIX E.

and by Land into the Bombay Presidency during the year 1900-1901.

Importations by Land.					Total of Imports by Sea and Land.	
Place of Import.	By what Route.	Mode of Conveyance.	Quantity imported.	Amount of Import Duty levied.	Quantity imported.	Amount of Import Duty levied.
			Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,793 3 6	21,982 11 1
Ahmedabad District.	Bhávnagar-Gogo Road.	Cart-loads ...	14 23 0	36 7 0		
Bombay Presidency.	Goa Frontier.	Head and bullock-loads.	2,487 30 40	6,219 6 6		
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	14,590 28 0	36,476 12 0		
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,431 37 0	3,579 13 0		
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	3,975 3 0	9,937 11 0		
Do. ...	Do. ...	Rail ...	238,099 19 0	6,96,191 3 0		
Mysore ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	37,284 9 0			
Madras ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	3,092 31 0			
		Total ...	300,976 20 40	7,52,441 4 6	300,976 20 40	7,52,441 4 6
		Grand Total ...			309,769 23 46	7,74,423 15 7

S. R. ARTHUR,
Acting Collector of Salt Revenue.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Quantities of each description of Salt imported and delivered from Salt Works in the Bombay Presidency during the years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901.

Description of Salt.	1899-1900.		1900-1901.		Remarks.
	Quantity.	Amount realized.	Quantity.	Amount realized.	
	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	
Baragara Salt ...	1,956,160 20 0	48,96,320 0 0	2,036,852 20 0	51,26,632 8 0	
Sea Salt	7,408,047 12 53	1,61,21,524 12 8	7,513,753 22 74	1,68,64,618 12 11	Mds. s. t. Rs. a. p. Total increase = 138,279 34 74 = 9,78,110 8 11
Natural Salt... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	,, decrease = 1,920 16 61 = 4,801 0 9
Sinda Salt	3,909 11 0	9,750 11 0	2,460 0 0	6,150 0 0	Net increase = 136,359 18 13 = 9,73,309 8 2
Table Salt ...	4,337 24 7	10,969 0 1	3,907 18 26	9,768 10 4	
Bhávnagar Black Salt (Sanchal) ...	540 37 53	1,352 5 8	2,422 22 26	6,056 6 4	
Total ...	9,373,036 25 38	2,10,39,916 13 5	9,559,396 3 46	2,20,12,226 5 7	

APPENDIX G.

Details of Issues of Salt from different sources of supply during the years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901.

	Full Duty.		Nominal Duty.		Free.		Total.	
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baragra Salt ...	1,955,129	2,035,821	...	...	1,031½	1,031½	1,956,160½	2,036,852½
Sea Salt ...	6,590,774	6,449,895	531,870	709,346	65,120	53,533	7,187,764	7,212,774
Imported Salt ...	229,112	309,769	...	...	...	...	229,112	309,769
Total ...	8,775,015	8,795,485	531,870	709,346	66,151½	54,564½	9,373,036½	9,559,395½

S. R. ARTHUR,
Acting Collector of Salt Revenue.

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the average market price of Salt in each District of the Presidency during the years 1899 and 1900.

District.	1899.	1900.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay	4 1 7	4 2 10
Ahmedabad	2 15 5	2 15 5
Kaira	3 3 2	3 3 6
Panch Mahâls	3 5 2	3 5 4
Broach	3 1 2	3 1 3
Surat	3 10 6	3 10 5
Thána	3 9 4	3 9 5
Kolába	3 6 2	3 3 5
Ratnágiri	3 10 9	3 8 8
Kánara	4 6 2	4 4 9
Násik...	3 4 9	3 7 11
Khándesh	3 10 9	3 14 8
Ahmednagar	3 7 10	3 8 8
Sholápur	3 8 0	3 9 2
Poona	3 12 2	3 8 6
Sátára	3 6 5	3 8 8
Belgaum	4 2 10	3 15 11
Dhárwár	4 6 1	3 13 9
Bijápur	3 8 3	3 8 3

S. R. ARTHUR,
Acting Collector of Salt Revenue.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing Details of Receipts and Expenditure of the Salt Department for the year 1900-1901, *contrasted with those of the year* 1899-1900.

RECEIPTS.

Items.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.
SALT REVENUE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
IMPERIAL.		
Customs Duty on Salt—		
Import Duty by Sea	21,982 11 1	22,075 0 8
Do. by Land	7,52,441 4 6	5,50,705 4 9
Proceeds of Sale of Government Salt—		
Baragara Salt	3,20,981 0 1	3,15,296 4 0
Proprietary right of Government in Salt Works—		
Ground-rent at maundage rate	1,00,485 14 1	97,272 10 0
Ground-rent (Khárághoda and Bulsár Salt) ...	58,780 15 2	59,951 14 1
Do. (Konkan Salt Works credited to Land Revenue)...	248 4 1	370 12 0
Farms of Government Salt Works—		
Other Salt (cost price on salt supplied to fish-curers)	66,365 13 4	56,609 13 4
Excise Duty on Government Salt...	22,246 15 6	22,635 2 0
Do. on permits issued	2,12,27,244 12 0	2,04,59,362 12 0
Do. at nominal rates	11,557 10 0	7,773 12 0
Single and double duty (on excesses discovered on examination and by weighment at place of Import)	4,761 15 7	4,713 11 0
Total, Imperial ...	2,25,87,097 3 5	2,15,96,766 15 10
PROVINCIAL.		
Fines and Forfeitures	3,319 4 4	3,711 2 5
Miscellaneous—		
Extra work fees	7,543 8 0	8,846 4 3
Contribution from Port Funds towards cost of Coast-guard Establishment	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
Cost of Establishment recovered from Salt-farmers	2,942 14 6	3,115 10 4
Recovery of Salt Agents' Bagging and Sewing charges	35,219 9 0	23,622 6 6
Recovery of clothing charges	12,475 1 10	12,504 7 0
Other Items	8,978 1 1	3,431 3 2
Sale-proceeds of farms, &c. (credited to XXIII. Stationery and Printing.)	163 9 4	193 8 2
Total, Provincial ...	75,642 0 1	65,424 9 10
Grand Total, Salt Revenue ...	2,26,62,739 3 6	2,16,62,191 9 8
Total Increase ...	10,04,248 2 11	
Total Decrease ...	3,700 9 1	
Net Increase ...	10,00,547 9 10	

APPENDIX I—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

Items.	1900-1901.			1899-1900.		
SALT, IMPERIAL.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Superior Supervising Establishment—						
Pay, including Exchange Compensation ...	1,26,152	0	4	1,26,230	11	8
Travelling Allowance	13,507	3	7	14,655	6	8
Tentage	1,846	9	6	2,164	0	8
Subordinate Establishment—						
Pay, including Exchange Compensation Allowance	9,48,286	8	8	9,56,413	6	4
Travelling Allowance	33,309	9	0	36,371	11	11
House Rent Allowance	300	0	0	250	0	0
Horse Allowance...	10,172	1	5	9,148	9	0
Grain Compensation	70,843	14	0	39,691	7	1
Contingencies—						
Epidemic Charges	320	2	6	6	8	0
Service Stamps and bearing Postage	8,671	1	6	8,919	3	6
Telegram Charges	272	7	0	431	15	0
Repairs to Boundary marks	1	12	0	1	12	0
Law Charges	.....			.....		
Freight and value of English Stores	25	14	0	.....		
Purchase of Books	59	4	0	92	8	0
Do. of Land and Compensation for land ...	2,002	2	1	1,076	4	0
Purchase of New Boats	780	0	0	310	0	0
Rents	7,161	7	7	7,028	10	0
Rates and Taxes	453	7	2	702	2	3
Prizes for best Salt manufactured at Khárágheda	600	0	0	600	0	0
Carriage of Sowárs' Horses	672	13	6	.....		
Boat Stores and Repairs	41,813	9	1	35,633	9	2
Rewards in Salt and Customs cases	10,992	2	5	7,331	11	7
Petty construction	38,661	0	8	37,356	7	8
Peons' clothing (Táluka Offices)	25,390	1	0	57,884	12	2
Arms and accoutrements	4,591	13	3	410	6	3
Boat Allowance	14,491	6	7	14,517	13	4
Extra work fees	5,665	0	0	7,568	0	6
Salt Purchase and Freight on account of Baragara Salt	2,76,830	9	9	3,56,802	12	11
Do. do. for removal of Salt to Fish Curing Yards	12,027	5	9	9,958	2	9
Khárágheda Dispensary Charges	418	1	11	393	8	3
Commission on Sale of Baragara Salt	11,680	9	4	12,622	15	6
Salt Agents' Bagging and Sewing Charges ...	28,712	13	9	14,645	5	0
Scales and Weights	2,381	14	4	1,851	14	9
Repairs to Tents	6	2	0	16	14	0
Supply of Medicines	(c) 490	2	2	161	12	2
Carriages of Tents and Records	(c) 2,185	14	7	2,433	6	3
Supply of Water	(c) 5,602	0	3	4,671	15	4
Peons' Uniforms and Belts (Huzúr Offices) ...	(c) 112	4	0	494	8	4
Petty Repairs	(c) 9,527	2	8	10,090	11	3
Petty Supply	(c) 3,706	12	1	3,890	6	3
Purchase of Carpets	(c) 531	14	0	551	9	3
Purchase of furniture	(c) 1,194	11	9	1,482	6	5
Repairs of furniture	(c) 69	14	6	242	13	0
Parcel Charges	(c) 233	1	0	259	6	11
Remittance of Treasure	(c) 395	14	0	329	12	9
Carried forward ...	17,23,150	10	8	17,85,697	5	10

APPENDIX I—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Items.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought over ...	17,23,150 10 8	17,85,697 5 10
SALT, IMPERIAL—*continued.*		
Contingencies—continued.		
Conveyance of Confiscated Salt, &c.	(*c*) 309 1 8	115 15 3
Monsoon Weather Fences...	(*c*) 6,334 10 2	7,022 7 6
Gám Kharch Allowance	(*c*) 543 12 0	760 0 0
Destruction of Salt	(*c*)	109 0 0
Miscellaneous	(*c*) 366 5 0	327 3 7
Total, Salt ...	17,30,704 7 6	17,94,032 0 2
Deduct amount not subject to Division	3,36,861 3 1	(*a*) 4,16,339 5 5
Net amount	13,93,843 4 5	13,77,692 10 9
Deduct one-tenth debitable to Customs	1,39,384 5 3	1,37,769 4 3
Net nine-tenths debitable to Salt	12,54,458 15 2	(*b*) 12,39,923 6 6
Net debitable to Salt (*a*) and (*b*)...	15,91,320 2 3	16,56,262 11 11
Stationery and Printing	8,203 14 9	8,475 14 8
Excise duty on Salt, &c., refunded	72,208 7 6	79,190 2 4
GRAND TOTAL, SALT EXPENDITURE.....	16,71,732 8 6	17,43,928 12 11

Total Decrease ...	86,731 13 1
Total Increase ...	14,535 8 8
Net Decrease ...	72,196 4 5

S. R. ARTHUR,
Acting Collector of Salt Revenue.

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Transactions, Credit and Cash, during the past three years.

	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Quantity.	Duty realizations.	Quantity.	Duty realizations.	Quantity.	Duty realizations.
	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.
1. Quantity issued and duty recovered in cash during the year	8,216,691 20 0	2,05,41,703 12 0	7,833,773 16 0	1,95,84,433 8 0	7,798,737 6 0	1,94,96,842 14 0
2. Quantity issued on credit bonds during the year, but the duty on which remained to be recovered in the next year	259,969 0 0	.....	589,564 0 0	.....	597,104 32 0	.....
3. Quantity remaining unissued at the end of the preceding year, and issued in the year; duty on which at Rs. 2-8-0 was realized and accounted for in that year.	91,426 0 0	.....	121,919 28 0	.....	*89,874 2 0	.....
4. Duty on quantity issued on credit bonds in the preceding year recovered in the year	.....	10,17,067 8 0	.....	6,49,921 4 0	.....	14,73,911 10 0
5. Duty realized in the year, but quantity not issued until after expiry of the year	.....	3,04,633 12 0	.....	2,17,516 12 0	.....	2,32,881 2 0
6. Duty realized for salt remaining unissued on credit bonds; duty at Rs. 2-8-0 having been realized in the year before issue	.....	1,851 14 0	.....	7,491 4 0	.....	13,909 2 0
Total ...	8,568,076 20 0	2,18,65,456 14 0	8,545,257 4 0	2,04,59,362 12 0	8,485,716 0 0	2,12,27,244 12 0

* Includes 12 maunds—duty on which was realized and accounted for in 1898-1899.

S. R. ARTHUR,
Acting Collector of Salt Revenue.

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the operations of the Fish-curing Yards in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1900-1901.

No.	Name of Yards.	Year.	Quantity of fish brought to be cured.	Quantity of Salt issued.	Quantity of Fish removed.	Percentage of Fish to each maund of Salt.	Expenditure including cost of construction, removal, &c., of Yards.	Receipts. Amount realized by sale of Salt at 8 annas per maund.	Receipts. Miscellaneous receipts.	Receipts. Stock of Salt at the close of the year.	Receipts. Value of Salt in stock at the close of the year and sent to other yards at cost price.	Receipts. Total.
	Ratnágiri Range.		Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Jaigad ...	1900-1901 ...	756 30	252 10	559 26	3·	718 15 9	126 2 6	.....	1,164 2	242 1 9	368 3 9
		1899-1900 ...	1,686 0	562 0	1,245 30	3·	761 8 9	281 0 0	.....	268 10	58 15 11	339 15 11
2	Waroda ...	1900-1901 ...	234 23	77 25	181 10	3·03	488 14 11	38 13 0	0 6 6	906 33	209 2 8	248 6 2
		1899-1900 ...	1,626 20	513 0	1,261 5	3·17	491 5 9	256 8 0	.....	258 0	67 3 7	323 11 7
3	Kálbádevi ...	1900-1901 ...	1,311 37	433 0	772 23	3·03	723 3 7	216 8 0	.....	567 1	122 12 2	3,394 2 6
		1899-1900 ...	.....	.....	.....	...	750 1 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Ratnágiri ...	1900-1901 ...	1,328 25	421 10	756 24	3·1	892 0 8	210 10 0	.....	1,514 14	301 11 8	512 5 8
		1899-1900 ...	.....	.....	.....	...	894 6 6	.....	.....	1,935 24	486 9 9	486 9 9
5	Purnagad ...	1900-1901 ...	198 30	66 10	181 26	3·	282 5 5	33 2 0	.....	591 7	122 7 4	155 9 4
		1899-1900 ...	118 12	40 20	106 30½	2·91	310 1 7	20 4 0	.....	657 17	136 2 11	156 6 11
6	Jaitápur ...	1900-1901 ...	4,839 13	1,612 30	4,509 29	3·	1,270 13 6	806 6 0	.....	2,369 16	497 3 9	1,293 9 9
		1899-1900 ...	6,588 9	2,252 30	4,914 18	2·92	1,306 8 0	1,126 6 0	.....	1,284 6	263 1 10	1,389 7 10
7	Viziádurg ...	1900-1901 ...	1,199 24½	391 0	1,058 34	3·06	1,089 6 11	195 8 0	.....	2,542 24	555 5 11	753 13 11
		1899-1900 ...	2,627 19	828 20	2,342 37	3·17	1,201 5 0	414 4 0	1 9 0	2,502 20	564 13 11	980 10 11
8	Deogad ...	1900-1901 ...	543 0	181 0	542 20	3·	508 14 10	90 8 0	.....	1,201 29	256 9 11	347 1 11
		1899-1900 ...	549 20	182 20	451 0	3·	896 16 5	91 4 0	.....	1,382 20	296 2 3	387 6 3
9	Málwan ...	1900-1901 ...	13,421 10	4,006 10	10,978 20	3·3	1,830 7 3	2,003 2 0	1 8 6	2,361 15	502 6 10	2,667 1 4
		1899-1900 ...	13,817 7	4,343 10	11,332 26	3·18	2,240 7 8	2,171 10 0	.....	2,661 36	900 11 8	3,072 5 3
10	Devbág ...	1900-1901 ...	19,135 0	6,415 30	15,221 10	2·97	2,413 10 3	3,207 14 0	0 1 6	1,370 1½	325 2 6	3,533 2 0
		1899-1900 ...	21,994 20	6,842 20	17,580 0	3·21	2,527 4 3	3,421 4 0	.....	1,926 29	412 10 1	3,833 14 1
11	Nivti ...	1900-1901 ...	3,589 24½	1,086 20	2,782 22½	3·3	587 1 11	543 4 0	.....	985 23½	213 13 8	757 1 8
		1899-1900 ...	915 3	253 20	738 21	3·54	733 0 3	129 4 0	.....	220 10½	43 11 11	172 15 11
12	Vengorla ...	1900-1901 ...	11,374 0	3,640 20	8,252 22	3·1	2,028 7 9	1,820 4 0	.....	3,511 3	762 15 1	2,681 12 3
		1899-1900 ...	11,117 10	3,468 30	7,935 7	3·2	1,742 7 7	1,734 6 0	.....	2,186 14	532 2 0	2,266 8 0
13	Shiroda ...	1900-1901 ...	1,385 10	457 30	1,074 31	3·03	794 0 1	228 14 0	.....	1,585 26½	322 1 5	550 15 5
		1899-1900 ...	1,645 12	546 0	1,228 7	3·01	605 13 7	273 0 0	.....	449 34½	117 5 2	390 5 2
	Total of the Ratnágiri Range ...	1900-1901 ...	59,317 27	19,041 35	46,872 17½	...	13,649 6 10	9,520 15 0	2 0 6	20,664 35½	4,682 7 10	14,205 7 4
		1899-1900 ...	62,685 12	19,838 10	49,136 21½	...	14,464 4 0	9,919 2 0	1 9 0	15,703 30	3,879 10 7	13,800 5 7
	Kánara Range.											
14	Májáli ...	1900-1901 ...	12,462 0	3,539 20	8,402 30	3·52	1,333 12 0	1,769 12 0	.....	2,048 9½	405 10 10	2,175 6 10
		1899-1900 ...	15,378 10	4,252 10	9,608 35	3·6	1,580 5 0	2,121 2 0	4 13 3	1,207 30½	310 13 5	2,436 12 8
15	Baitkhol ...	1900-1901 ...	17,409 35	5,741 0	11,328 22	3·03	2,200 4 10	2,872 0 0	2 0 0	3,179 21	489 11 10	3,363 11 10
		1899-1900 ...	14,631 0	4,810 30	7,943 20	3·04	1,5.4 0 8	2,405 6 0	0 7 6	736 31½	155 13 0	2,561 10 6
16	Bingi ...	1900-1901 ...	251 10	28 20	218 29	8·82	71 15 4	14 4 0	.....	224 27½	54 8 5	68 12 5
		1899-1900 ...	579 20	57 20	522 0	10·1	418 11 1	28 12 0	.....	277 7½	101 6 7	130 2 7
17	Chondiya ...	1900-1901 ...	741 0	150 0	652 30	4·94	332 18 0	75 0 0	.....	405 15⅛	159 12 1	234 12 1
		1899-1900 ...	1,953 20	559 20	1,090 0	3·5	488 13 1	279 12 0	.....	873 34	222 8 5	502 4 5
18	Kodar ...	1900-1901 ...	20,550 35	6,464 20	16,037 0	3·18	2,381 7 4	3,232 4 0	.....	3,149 28⅛	539 5 2	3,771 9 2
		1899-1900 ...	26,790 15	7,784 0	22,736 16	3·4	2,651 1 11	3,892 9 0	.....	610 37	272 2 5	4,164 2 5
19	Harwada ...	1900-1901 ...	15,753 25	3,933 0	11,715 5	4·	1,758 11 8	1,966 8 0	3 4 0	2,046 12	438 12 10	2,408 8 10
		1899-1900 ...	11,243 0	2,195 0	8,759 30	5·12	1,024 13 10	1,097 8 0	.....	918 10	274 15 9	1,372 7 9
20	Koni ...	1900-1901 ...	2,038 0	289 0	1,606 12	7·05	461 12 6	144 8 0	.....	597 19	186 9 7	331 1 7
		1899-1900 ...	5,494 32	977 0	4,847 13	5·6	692 7 11	488 8 0	5 2 0	994 5	249 8 5	743 2 5
21	Gangávali ...	1900-1901 ...	5,367 20	1,434 20	3,847 30	3·75	576 15 5	717 4 0	.....	1,403 13	229 10 5	946 14 5
		1899-1900 ...	5,588 10	1,184 20	3,977 10	4·7	600 3 3	592 4 0	.....	813 31½	157 14 6	750 2 6
22	Tadri ...	1900-1901 ...	1,075 25	174 20	633 38	6·16	355 5 7	87 4 0	.....	485 10	97 8 11	184 12 11
		1899-1900 ...	1,703 20	328 0	1,230 28	5·2	665 3 8	164 0 0	.....	119 17	30 11 8	194 11 8
23	Kumta ...	1900-1901 ...	48 20	6 0	49 19	8·08	354 4 11	3 0 0	.....	235 7½	37 2 8	40 2 8
		1899-1900 ...	.....	.....	.....	...	480 6 8	.....	.....	20 0	3 13 0	3 13 0
24	Kásarkod ...	1900-1901 ...	12,551 0	3,099 20	9,042 19	3·48	1,913 7 8	1,864 11 0	.....	1,595 21	340 8 4	2,145 4 4
		1899-1900 ...	11,048 10	3,291 0	8,117 20	3·36	1,493 0 10	1,645 8 0	.....	2,307 17	486 2 6	2,131 10 6
25	Mankí ...	1900-1901 ...	209 30	46 20	167 0	4·55	141 6 9	23 4 0	.....	210 19	32 4 7	55 8 7
		1899-1900 ...	1 20	0 20	1 10	3·	283 10 0	0 4 0	.....	9 20	1 13 0	2 1 0
26	Murdeshwar ...	1900-1901 ...	40 30	9 0	31 38	4·53	198 3 8	4 8 0	.....	597 18	91 11 0	96 3 0
		1899-1900 ...	9 0	3 0	6 32	3·	425 5 8	1 8 0	.....	7 0	1 5 4	2 13 4
27	Shirali ...	1900-1901 ...	151 15	21 20	130 23	7·01	115 11 6	10 12 0	.....	133 0	20 11 2	31 7 2
		1899-1900 ...	.....	.....	.....	...	298 3 7	.....	.....	10 0	1 14 6	1 14 6
	Total of the Kánara Range ...	1900-1901 ...	88,651 5	25,450 0	63,864 15	...	12,202 14 2	12,725 0 0	5 4 0	16,311 21½	3,123 15 10	15,854 3 10
		1899-1900 ...	94,420 37	26,433 0	69,441 16	...	12,266 7 2	12,716 8 0	10 6 9	8,905 11	2,270 14 6	14,997 13 3
	Grand Total ...	1900-1901 ...	147,968 32	44,491 35	110,736 32½	3·32	25,852 5 0	22,245 15 0	7 4 6	36,976 17	7,806 7 8	30,059 11 2
		1899-1900 ...	157,106 9	45,271 10	118,577 37½	3·47	26,730 11 2	22,635 10 0	11 15 9	24,609 1½	6,150 9 1	29,798 2 10

	Rs. a. p.
Total Receipts	30,059 11 2
„ Expenditure	25,852 5 0
Net profit for the year ...	4,207 6 2

S. R. ARTHUR,
Acting Collector of Salt Revenue.

LIBRARY
OF THE
SMITHSONIAN
OF THE
AVIATION

APPENDIX L.

APPEN

Statement showing Details of Cases of Salt smuggling

Divisions.	Nature of Offence.												Mode of							
	Theft from Salt-works.		Smuggling foreign Salt across Frontier.		Clandestine removal of Natural Salt.		Removals from Salt-works in excess of quantities specified in Permits.		Miscellaneous.		Total.		By Head-loads.		On Animals.		In Carts.		By Boats.	
	No.	Quantity.	No.	Quantity.	No.	Quantity.	No.	Quantity.	No.	Quantity.	No.	Quantity.	No.	Quantity.	No.	Quantity.	No.	Quantity.	No.	Quantity.
		Mds. s. t.		Mds. s. t.		Mds. s. t.		Mds. s. t.		Mds. s. t.		Mds. s. t.		Mds. s. t.		Mds. s. t.		Mds. s. t.		Mds. s. t.
Northern Division ...	5	1 9 0	3	0 13 15	1322	404 25 56½	...	...	58	86 3 68½	1388	492 11 69½	938	226 29 16	11	42 35 34	2	54 19 5	23	54 29 25
Daman Frontier ...	...	...	194	462 13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	462 13 7	135	453 10 62	...	...	9	0 34 55	...	...
Total, N. D. and Daman ...	5	1 9 0	197	462 26 22	1322	404 25 56½	...	...	58	86 3 68½	1582	954 24 66½	1074	679 39 78	11	42 35 34	11	55 13 60	23	54 29 25
Southern Division ...	44	108 11 23	12	4 2 75	352	153 16 19½	3	1,346 39 0	269	443 12 5	680	2,056 1 42½	86	151 29 72	1	1 13 0	8	783 34 40	26	645 12 52
Goa Territory ...	...	...	174	349 4 44	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	349 4 44	123	345 1 71½	...	...	2	0 1 6	...	...
Total, S. D. and Goa ...	44	108 11 23	186	353 7 39	352	153 16 19½	3	1,346 39 0	269	443 12 5	854	2,405 6 61	209	496 31 63½	1	1 13 0	10	783 35 46	26	645 12 52
Total ...	49	109 20 23	383	815 33 61	1674	559 1 75½	3	1,346 39 0	327	529 15 73½	2436	3,359 30 73½	1283	1,176 31 61½	12	44 9 34	21	839 9 26	49	700 1 77

DIX L.

disposed of by the Salt Department during the year 1900-1901.

ALT.

Smuggling.				How cases were disposed of.						Total estimated value of Confiscations.	Fine in lieu of confiscated Property released.	Actual produce by auction-sale of confiscated Property.	Total of two previous columns.	Fines imposed by Magistrates.	Real value of confiscated Property.	Rewards granted, if any.	Remarks.
Miscellaneous.		Total.		Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons released by the Department.	Number of persons prosecuted.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Percentage of convictions on number prosecuted.								
No.	Quantity.	No.	Quantity.														
	Mds. s. t.		Mds. s. t.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
413	113 18 50½	1388	492 11 59½	1,724	27	*1,697	1,634	62	96·28	5,531 11 11½	51 7 0	197 9 10	249 0 10	2,924 15 0	249 0 10	8,300 6 5	
50	8 7 50	191	462 13 7	251	5	246	246	...	100	1,555 0 3	76 4 0	.....	76 4 0	74 0 0	1,555 0 3	1,522 13 7	
463	121 26 29½	1582	954 24 66½	1,975	32	1,943	1,880	62	96·75	7,139 12 2½	127 11 0	197 9 10	325 4 10	2,998 15 0	1,804 1 1	4,823 4 0	
559	473 31 38½	680	3,056 1-42½	993	63	†930	888	141	95·48	14,245 13 7½	690 15 0	359 6 11	1,050 5 11	3,193 14 6	6,544 9 4½	4,070 11 9	
49	4 1 46½	174	349 4 44	227	23	204	195	9	95·58	1,074 15 4½	8 0 0	29 8 2	37 8 2	716 4 0	1,065 11 5½	774 0 0	
608	477 33 5½	854	2,405 6 6½	1,220	86	1,134	1,083	50	95·5	15,320 13 7	698 15 0	388 15 1	1,087 14 1	3,910 2 6	7,610 4 10	4,844 11 9	
1,071	599 19 35½	2436	1,359 30 73½	3,195	118	§3,077	2,963	112	96·20	22,460 9 9½	826 10 0	586 8 11	1,413 2 11	6,909 1 6	9,414 5 11	9,667 15 9	

*Includes one woman who died before trial.
† " one man who died before trial.
‡ " two men convicted but released, being young.
§ " two persons who died before trial.

S. R. ARTHUR,
Acting Collector of Salt Revenue.

REVIEW ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1900-1901.

No. 5080 OF 1901.

Bombay, 3rd September 1901.

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department.

2. In paragraph 8 of the letter from the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 283 S. R. of the 15th January 1901, embodied in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1654 of the 9th March, the Commissioner's intermediate review was done away with, but by the orders conveyed in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4982 of the 17th July last, it has been again revived.

3. The report under review has been considerably reduced and restricted to the Salt Department proper only, on the lines indicated in the Government of India's letter quoted in paragraph 2 above.

Financial results.

4. The financial results of the Salt Department for the year under report are contrasted with the figures of preceding years in the following table. It will be seen therefrom that, though distress continued during the year under report, with careful management the net revenue increased by 11 lákhs:—

	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Annual Average. 1893-98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts	226 lákhs.	216 lákhs.	231 lákhs.	226 lákhs.
Net „	210 „	199 „	215 „	207 „
Charges...	15·99 „	16·64 „	15·36 „	15·36 „
Percentage of charges to net receipts.	7·6	8·4	7·1	7·4
	Ind. Mds.	Ind. Mds.	Ind. Mds.	Ind. Mds.
Salt manufactured ...	108·13 lákhs.	116·49 lákhs.	97·58 lákhs.	104·14 lákhs.
Loss and wastage ...	9·69 „	7·37 „	10·91 „	10·41 „
Percentage of loss and wastage to stock.	5·8	4·6	7·5	7·3
Salt removed	92·50 lákhs.	91·44 lákhs.	93·24 lákhs.	90·73 lákhs.
Salt consumed in the Presidency.	28·99 „	30·77 „	30·33 „	32·71 „
Average consumption per head of population.	11·38 lbs.	11·06 lbs.	10·92 lbs.	11·20 lbs.

Operations of the year.

5. The total quantity of salt supplied (including 3,09,769 maunds of imported salt) to the Trade during the year under report was 95,59,395 maunds against 93,73,036 maunds in the previous year, an increase of 186,359 maunds. The major portion of the increase, *viz.*, 165,889 maunds, was in duty-free issues and issues at nominal rates, so that the actual increase in duty-paid salt amounted to 20,470 maunds only.

Loss and Wastage.

6. The loss and wastage on all kinds of salt was 9,69,836 maunds against 7,36,623 in the previous year, an increase of 2,33,208 maunds. The increase is due to an increase of wastage in all the salt works in tálukas round about Bombay. The Collector explains that this result is due to—

(1) heavy rains,

(2) overestimation,

(3) destruction of unsaleable refuse salt.

No doubt heavy rain fell last year in the immediate vicinity of Bombay; but the Collector should have stated clearly the quantity destroyed as "unsaleable refuse salt" in order that the actual wastage due to causes (1) and (2) might have been made apparent. He has been asked to do this in future reports.

Baragra Salt.

7. The issues of Baragra salt during the year under report were 20,36,852 maunds against 19,56,160 maunds in the previous year, an increase of 80,692 maunds. The cause of this increase has been assigned by the Collector to—

(1) the after-effects of the slowly fading famine,

(2) to facilities afforded by the through traffic system.

Government are aware that Baragra salt for consumption beyond the Presidency is issued on payment of duty at any of the following places:—

(*a*) In the Presidency proper (1) at the Head Quarter Office, Bombay, (2) at the Main Stores, Khárághoda, (3) at the Ahmedabad Depôt.

(*b*) At Treasuries beyond Presidency.

(*c*) At principal stations on the Indian Midland Railway.

It would have been better had the Collector shown the exact quantity issued under each of the above groups. In the absence of such details it is difficult to judge with precision the effect of the working of each system.

In the Central Provinces there is an increase of 44,496 maunds when compared with the issues of the previous year; but this increase has been more than counterbalanced by the decrease of 67,955 maunds in the issues of Sea salt. There has, however, been a real increase in the issues to the North-West Provinces and Oudh of 85,284 maunds. The Collector should have ascertained and set forth the cause of this large increase. It may be due (1) to the introduction of the through traffic system, (2) to the growing popularity of Baragra salt, or (3) to the partial failure of salt crops in the Sambhar lake. In the issues to Central India and Rájputána there has been a decrease of 40,195 maunds. The cause of this remains unexplained.

The decrease of 6,310 maunds in issue for local consumption has been explained by the Collector in paragraph 12. Famine prevailed to a considerable extent in all the parts of Gujarát where Barágra salt is consumed.

There is nothing particular to be noted as regards the working of the Agency system for selling Barágra salt for consumption within the Presidency. The number of Agencies remained unchanged during the year under report.

Sea Salt.

8. The issues of Sea salt were 72,12,774 maunds against 71,87,764 in the previous year, and its distribution has been given in Appendix D of the report.

The exports to Foreign Malabár have increased by 1,77,475 maunds owing to the low cost price of refuse salt in the year under report.

The decrease in issue of Sea salt to the Central Provinces continues, but it has to a certain extent been counterbalanced by the increase in issues of Barágra salt noticed in paragraph 7 above.

Barágra Stocks.

9. The quantity of Barágra salt in stock at the beginning of the year was 49,26,279 maunds and in addition to this 6,59,175 maunds were stored in April 1900. So that the total quantity in stock at the end of the storage amounted to 55,85,454 maunds. The issues during the year as shown above amounted to 20,36,852 maunds and wastage 12,613 maunds, leaving a balance of 35,35,987 maunds at the end of the year. As already reported the quantity stored during the month of April last (shown in the current year's accounts though really the yield of the manufacturing season of 1900-1901) amounted to 21,34,449 maunds. This makes a grand total of 56,70,436 maunds actually in store! Excluding the average quantity to be issued to the Trade during the year the balance is very nearly the reserve of two years' stocks as directed by Government.

Sea Salt Stocks.

10. The total quantity of Sea salt produced during the year amounted to 1,01,53,825 maunds as against 76,94,549 maunds of the past year. Adding thereto the balance of the previous year and deducting the issues and wastage

for the year under report the balance at the end of the year comes to 28,96,849 maunds. The increase in manufacture is due to the season being favourable, the rains having held off till the end of June, and the new manufacturing season having commenced earlier than usual.

Closing Balances.

11. The closing balances of salt of all kinds for the last two years are as under :—

	Maunds.
1899-1900	58,39,299
1900-1901	64,32,837

Rate of consumption per head.

12. The total quantity of salt consumed in the Presidency during the year under report amounted to 28,99,782 maunds as against 30,71,567 in the previous year, a decrease of 1,71,785 maunds. According to the figures of the last Census the average per head comes to 11·38 lbs. against 11·06 in the previous year. But apart from any question of percentages the broad fact remains that there was a decrease of 1,71,785 maunds in consumption.

This decrease was distributed as under :—

	Maunds.
Gujarát	44,057
Rest of the Presidency	1,27,728

These figures point to the wide-spread and disastrous effects of the Famine and Scarcity on the population of the Presidency proper, excluding Káthiáwár. Owing to the distress prevailing in the country it was expected that smuggling would be unusually rife and great care was consequently taken in guarding the Salt Works and Frontiers. The result has been an increase in the number of cases detected. Had the vigilance been relaxed smuggling would have taken place to a considerable extent and the decrease in the quantity of local consumption would have been still more marked.

Fish Curing Yards.

13. The results of the working of the Fish Curing Yards proved satisfactory. The quantity of fish brought to be cured was less by 9,138 maunds than that brought last year and the quantity removed cured by 7,841; but it must be remembered that the year 1899-1900 was exceptionally favourable year for fish hauls. The industry has been steadily gaining ground and affords profitable employment to a large number of fishermen.

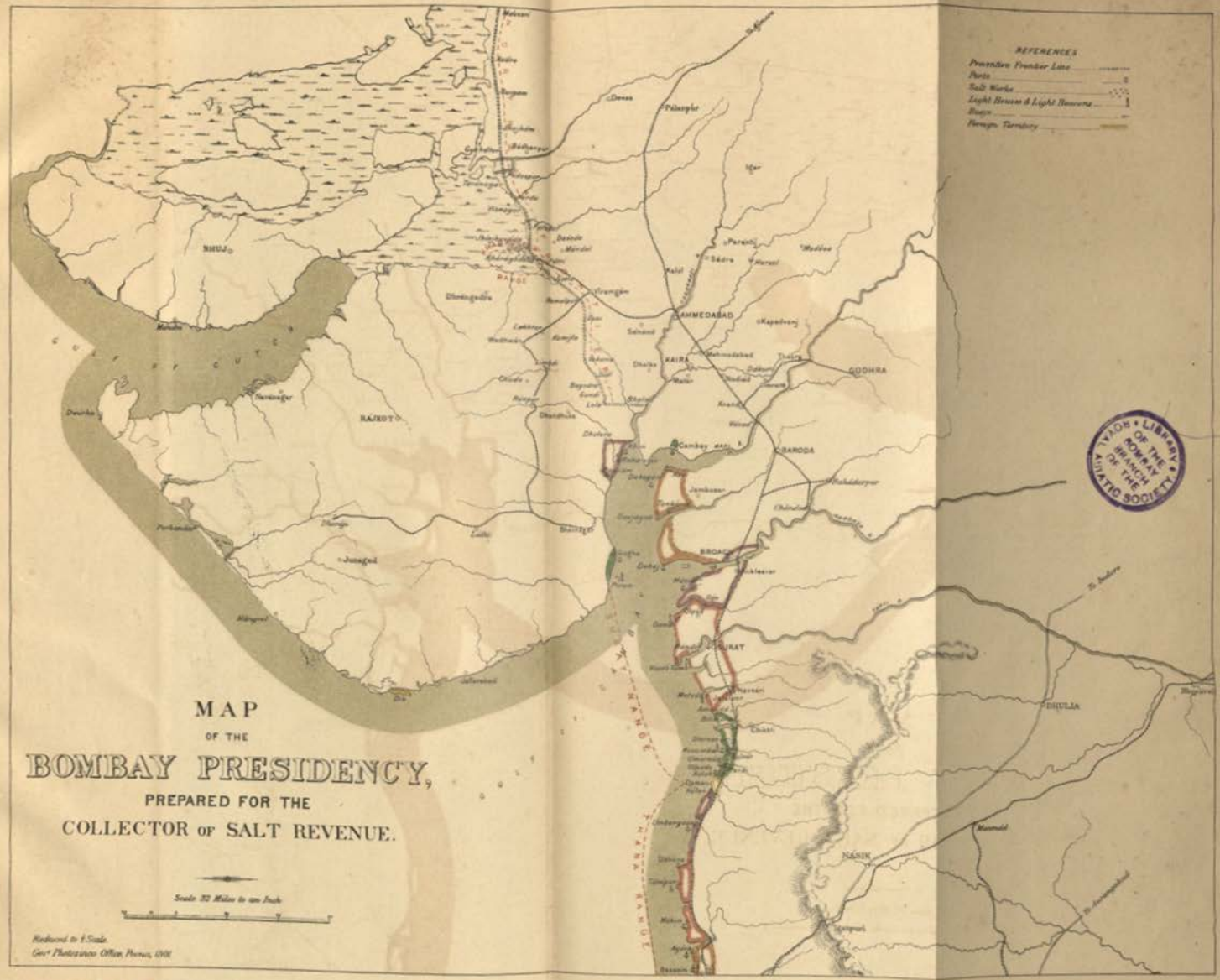
Concluding Remarks.

14. The Commissioner cannot conclude this brief review without placing on record his sense of the loss the Salt Department has sustained by the promotion to the Secretariat of Mr. Jenkins, whose prolonged experience of all the details of the work and thorough knowledge of the personnel of the Department, combined with prompt and discriminating judgment and great administrative capacity, did so much to render the Department what it is.

Mr. Arthur, who submits the report of his predecessor's work, has entered upon his duties with zeal and ability and with a determination to see that the Department continues to be administered on the lines approved by Government.

The Commissioner endorses the praises bestowed on the subordinate staff by the Acting Collector.

J. POLLEN,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt,
Opium and Ábkári.



MAP

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

PREPARED FOR THE

COLLECTOR OF SALT REVENUE.

Scale 32 Miles to one Inch

Reduced to ½ Scale
Govt Photozincco Office, Poona, 1901

NORTHERN PORTION.

SOUTHERN PORTION.

MAP

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

PREPARED FOR THE

COLLECTOR OF SALT REVENUE.

Scale 32 Miles to an Inch.

REFERENCES

Preventive Frontier Line

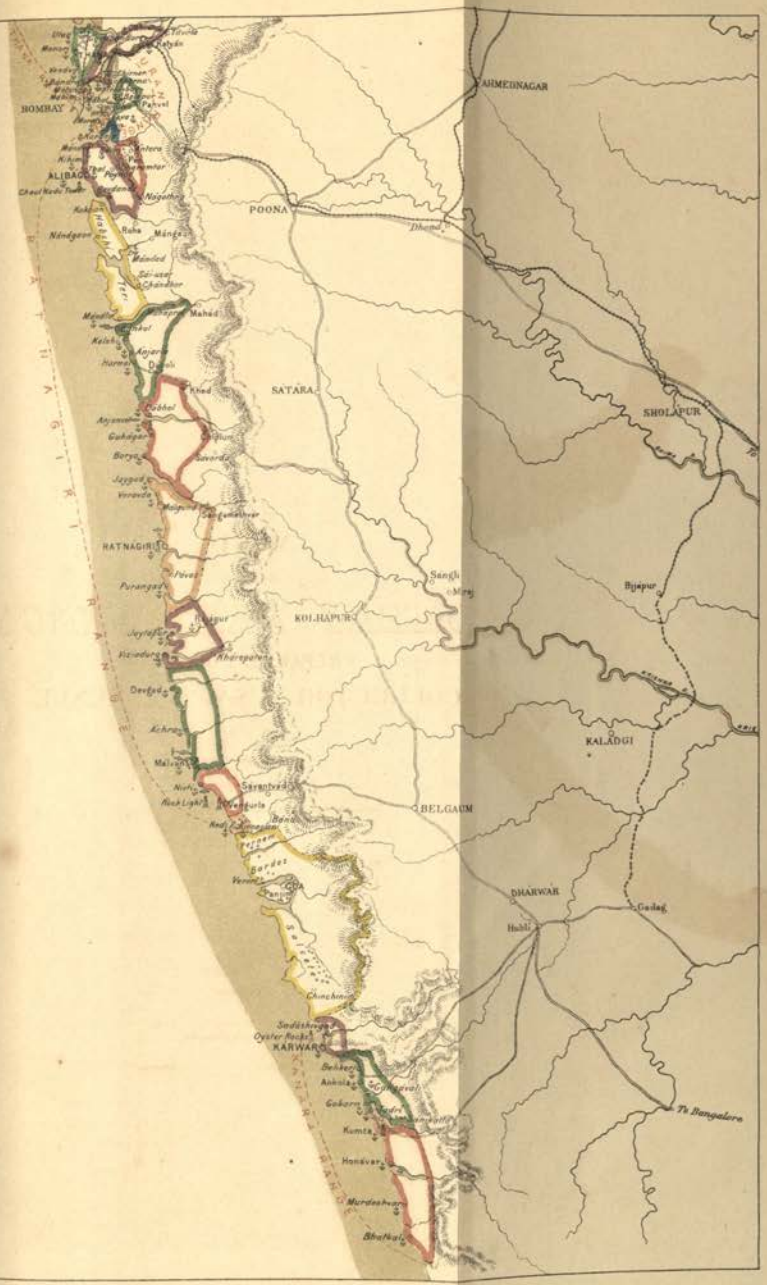
Ports

Salt Works

Light Houses & Light Beacons

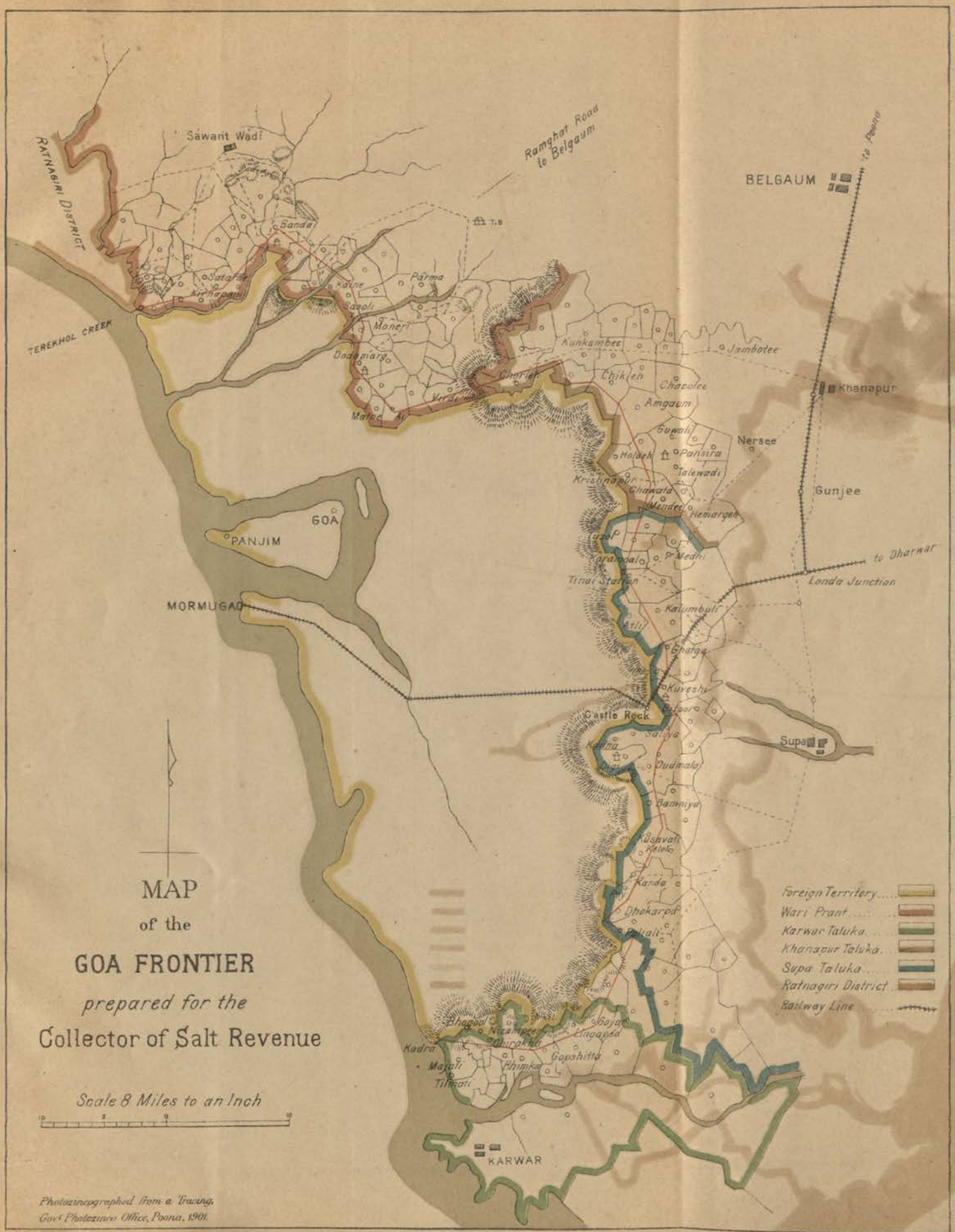
Buoys

Foreign Territory



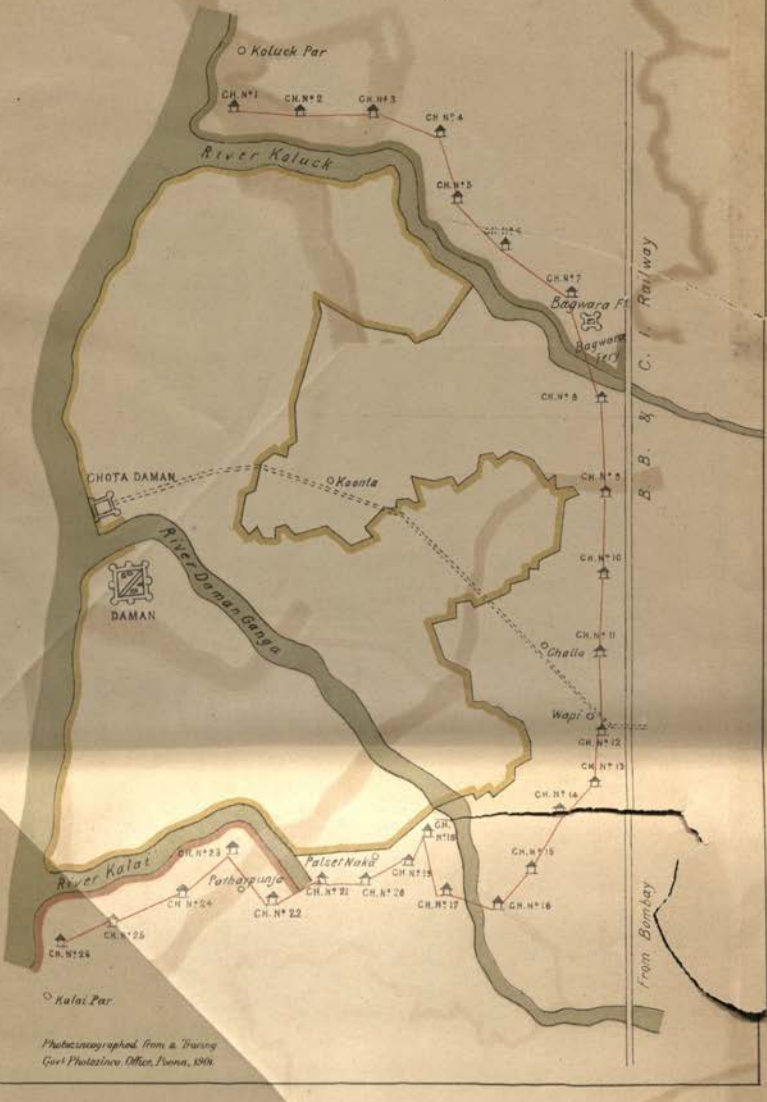
Reduced to ¼ Scale

Govt Photozinco Office, Poona, 1901


MAP
of the
GOA FRONTIER
prepared for the
Collector of Salt Revenue
Scale 8 Miles to an Inch
Photozincographed from a Tracing,
Govt Photozinco Office, Poona, 1901.
RATNAGIRI DISTRICT
TEREKHOL CREEK
Sawant Wadi
Ramghat Road to Belgaum
BELGAUM
GOA
PANJIM
MORMUGAO
Khanapur
Nersee
Gunjee
Londa Junction
to Dharwar
Castle Rock
Supa
KARWAR
Foreign Territory
Wari Prant
Karwar Taluka
Khanapur Taluka
Supa Taluka
Ratnagiri District
Railway Line

MAP
of the
DAMAN FRONTIER
prepared for the
Collector of Salt Revenue

Scale 1 mile to an Inch



Photozincographed from a Drawing
Govt Photozinco Office, Poona, 1910.

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on 01 February, 2020

Annual Reports.

Report on the Administration of the Salt Department of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1900-1901.

No. 7233.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th October 1901.

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári, No. 5080, dated 3rd September 1901—Submitting with his remarks a letter No. 4471, dated 17th August 1901, from the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, who submits the Annual Report on the Administration of the Salt Department of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1900-1901.

RESOLUTION.—The Commissioner has not in paragraph 7 stated accurately the Collector's explanation of the increase in the issues of Barágra salt which is understood to be partly due to the disappearance of effects of famine. Government generally concur in the Commissioner's review which is forwarded in accordance with the orders contained in Government of India's letter No. 3179-S.R., dated 14th June 1901.

P. J. MEAD,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári,
The Collector of Salt Revenue,
The Commissioners of Divisions,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
All Collectors in the Presidency proper,
The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay,
The Accountant General,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
} With copies of the report.
The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India.
} By letter.

Rev 1833